

THE
NECESSITY
Of a Well-regulated and Able-bodied
NIGHTLY-WATCH,
FOR THE
PRESERVATION
Of the Honourable CITY of
LONDON;
With a METHOD to effect it, by appointing the
Trained-Bands of this CITY,
To do a
NIGHTLY-DUTY.

Most Humbly Inscribed,
To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,
Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other Knights and
Gentlemen of his Majesty's Court of LIEU-
TENANCY, the Officers of the TRAINED-
BANDS, and the House-keepers in General of
this opulent CITY.

By a Member of the Hon. *Artillery-Company*.

L O N D O N:
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TO THE
HOUSEHOLDERS

Of the Honourable CITY of

L O N D O N.

GENTLEMEN,

IT cannot be said that the following Scheme was unnecessary to be laid before the Publick, when the frequent Murders, Burglaries, and other nocturnal Outrages, absolutely call upon the Legislature for an Amendment, or an entire Change of our Nightly-Watch.

The Daily Papers will evince what I say, if my Reader will take a cursory View of them, and reflect on the many Robberies committed on our Persons and Houses, within the Hearing and
Sight

Sight of the Watchmen on Duty ; who must be either Bribed, or absolutely Deaf or Blind, when they pretend to know nothing of the Villainies committed within a few Yards of their several Stands ; but of late the Robbers have fell into new Ways of deceiving the Watchmen, by being call'd to Light a sham Drunkard to his Place of Abode ; taking him to a Night-House to drink ; or quarrelling with Night-Walkers, and calling the Watch, whom they detain by their Dispute, while the Remainder of the Gang break open and riddle the House of some industrious Citizen, who depends on the Care of the Watchman, for the Security of his Life and Effects.

This is all that need be said, to prove what I have asserted, and that the Scheme propos'd, with proper Amendments may take Place, is the sincerest Wish, of

Your very Humble Servant,
A CITIZEN.

THE



**T H E
N E C E S S I T Y
O F A**

**Well-regulated and Able-bodied
NIGHTLY - WATCH,**

**F O R T H E
P R E S E R V A T I O N**

**Of the Honourable CITY of
L O N D O N.**

A M O N G all the good and whole-
some Laws made for the Prefer-
vation of this Honourable City,
there is nothing of greater Conle-
quence, yet less taken Notice of, than the
Nightly Watch of this Metropolis.

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It is upon the Activity, Sobriety, Conduct, and Courage of Watch-men, that the Safety, and Well-being of every Inhabitant depends; and no reasonable Person would believe, at a Time when we have so many Burglaries, Street-Robberies, and other Crimes committed every Night, within the City and Liberty thereof, that there are Six Hundred Men, whose Business, as well as Bread it is, to defend us both within Doors and without, from any Insults being offered to our Persons, Families, or Substance.

But on the other Hand, if we were to see the Persons we speak of, viz. the City Watch, muster'd in every Ward, we should be apt to conclude, that it is wonderful we have not more nocturnal Mischiefs done than we have; as *London* is the Receptacle of Villains of all Nations, and the Persons who guard it a Collection of feeble old Men, most of them unable, and are often bribed to be unwilling to make any Resistance. Not to mention, what with great Submission I speak; but I have always thought, and know many of my Opinion, that the strongest Recommendation of many thus maintained, is, that they are not any Way able to earn their Bread, and are by this Means kept from being burthensome to their Parish.

Notwithstanding the Citizens of *London* pay more, even allowing for the Magnitude
of

of the Place to the Watch-Tax, than any City in *Europe*, yet that it is much worse Watched than several other Capital Cities are, I shall be able to make appear to every unprejudiced Reader.

In *Paris*, they have no Parochial Watch; but a Body of Men, in the Nature of our Trained-Bands, do Duty Night and Day, and are called the *Garde de Ville*, or City Guard. And these consist of both of Horse and Foot, a Party of each doing Duty as occasion requires.

Paris, is about five Parts in seven as large as *London* and *Westminster*, and there are not more than two hundred and fifty of the Guard out of a Night, who by the great Conduct of the Lieutenant of the Police, keep the City in such Order, that you seldom hear of a Quarrel, and very rare of a Robbery or Murder being committed in their Streets.

The Method taken for the Subjects Safety is this; the Guard is fix'd at Sun-set, and continue till Sun-rising; are all dress'd in one Livery, and are arm'd with a Musquet, Sword, Bayonet, and a certain Quantity of Ball and Powder, which by the Command of their Officer, they can make use of, if Necessity obliges. They have Guard Houses at several different Parts of the City, where the Officers and a few of the Men are on

Duty, and all the rest are fixed at such convenient Distances from each other, that they can be called on any Emergency; and in Case the Soldier on Duty called too does not hear, than a Musquet is fired, and this brings four or five of his nearest Comrades to his Assistance, even upon the Apprehension of a Quarrel going to arise; and if the Aggressors do not immediately disperse, they are taken into Custody, sent to the Guard-House, and afterwards they are often severely fined and imprisoned for the Offence, more especially, if they cannot procure People of Reputation to appear to their Character.

If the Guard sees a drunken Man going along, they lead him from one Stand to the other, till the Person gets safe to their Habitation.

If a Man is running along, let the Emergency be what it will, he is stop'd, carry'd to a Guard-House and examin'd; and if his Business proves Material, as fetching a Midwife, Surgeon, Priest, &c. then a Soldier is sent with him, to see the Business done; and this is to prevent their being imposed upon by Thieves, who may make those Excuses, in order to facilitate their Escape.

If any one is seen carrying a Burthen or small Bundle, when the Guard is set, especially after Bed-Time, they are stopped, and must give a very good Account of themselves, and the Bundle too, before they get their Liberty;

berly; and to make the Guard look the sharper after Robbers; every Centinel that such Person with a Bundle shall pass by without their Notice, is punished for their Neglect of Duty. This prevents all House-breaking, as the Thieves could carry away Nothing of Bulk, if they were to rob a House of Things ever so valuable.

And every Person must tell his Name and Place of Abode to the Centinels in the Night-time, as he goes Home, or be taken into Custody on his Refusal.

And another Thing which is a prodigious Tye upon the *French* Subject, more especially those who keep Wine, Coffee, or Beer-Houses, is, that if the least Noise, or most trifling Disturbance happens in their Drinking-Rooms, or even People heard to speak, when the City Guard are passing by; they knock at the Door, and if it is not directly opened, they do not stay to give the second Rap, but come the next Morning and take up the Landlord, who often repents of his Neglect before he comes again to his Habitation: If the Door is immediately opened, and any *Frenchmen* are in the House, they are all taken into Custody if they do not immediately depart; but if the Customers are Foreigners, *English* in particular, they are courteously desired to repair Home, and the Guard goes away.

But

But one of the main and principal Methods they have to keep Villains out of the City, is, that no House-keeper, or Master of a *Hotel* that lets Lodgings, dare let a Man Sleep more than one Night under his Roof, before he gives into the Lieutenant of the Police, a Paper, on which is wrote the Name, Business, and Age of such Lodger, with the Time when he came in, and proposes to go out of the City, and if the Person should behave so as to have his Conduct suspected, and leave the Place on that Account; it often goes hard with the Landlord, that he may take the more Care of the Character of his Lodgers for the future.

This Method is generally look'd upon as Arbitrary, and therefore unfit for the Liberty of the *British* Subject; but as Laws in general are made for the Detection and Punishment of Persons who act contrary to them; no honest Man would be against, what carefully followed, would greatly contribute to the Safety of himself and Family.

And if it should happen that any Robbery or Murder is committed near the Side of the *Seyne* (which runs thro' the City with a strong Current from *East* to *West*) we shall generally hear that such unhappy Person is thrown into that River, in hopes of the Body being carried off by the Strength of the Stream; but a Method is contrived to prevent it's going lower than the Bridge between *Bellevue* and

and *St. Cloud*; where every Evening a large Net-Work is let down, which by leaden Weights sink to the Bottom, and the Bodies of such unhappy Person is sure to be entangled in it, and on being taken up, is carried to *Paris*, (near two Leagues) and laid in a Place appointed for that Purpose near the *Petit Gbetelet*, where all Persons are at Liberty to view it, and if it should be owned before it putrifies, and there are Reasons to think the Person was killed and thrown in, the strictest Search is made after the Murderer; but if it is not owned, and is buried, little Notice is taken, as the Police knows not whether the unhappy Person was murder'd, or made away with his or herself.

In *Ghent*, and most other Cities in *Flanders*, the Strictness of the Guard is much greater than it is even in *Paris*; no one is suffered to go out of his House after Dark, but upon the greatest Necessity, and then must have in their Hand a Lanthorn with a Candle in it; and this is not to screen them from being taken Notice of, but only as a Mark for the Centinels to see who and whereabouts they are, that he may go with them to the next Guard; and if they cannot give a good Account of the Business they are upon, are detained till they are set at Liberty by Course of Law before a Magistrate. And were it possible for a Stranger to walk
through

through the whole City without any Molestation, he would be very much surprized to find the Streets so free from Passengers, as perhaps not to meet a single Person, besides the Centinels on Duty.

Dublin, the Capital of his Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*, has another Method of being guarded; which is by a Parochial Watch like that of *London*, and for the greater Security of the City, Guard-houses are fixed, where Parties of Soldiers do Duty, ready to be called on any extraordinary Emergency. It is not many Years since, that City was sadly pestered with large Gangs of Robbers, who not content with taking Peoples Money, frequently made them undergo violent Acts of Cruelty; and as very few of these Fellows could be taken, or even heard of; it was suspected that the Watch provided to guard the Passengers, often assisted the Robbers; and in order to prevent such villainous Proceedings for the future, they encreased both the Salary and the Number; and the Watchmen of every Parish were provided with large Watch-Coats of a peculiar Colour; and lined with Green, Red, &c. on the back of these Coats is a Badge, on which is marked the Name of the Parish, and the Number on which the Watchman stands on the Constables Book; as also a Staff Six Feet long, with a Bill-Hook at the

the End of it ; and if any of them are found to Misbehave in their Duty, they are not only cashier'd, but severely punished for their Neglect.

Add to all this, the Lord-Mayor and Citizens, on their Petition to the Government, obtained a Guard of an hundred Soldiers, sixty of whom under the Command of a Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, are posted in St. *Werburgh-Street*, in the Heart of the City, and called the Main Guard, where they do Duty Night and Day ; but have a double Number of Centries in the Night. The other Party are posted on the *Poddle*, in that Suburb which used to be most pestered with Thieves and Rioters. These also do Duty Night and Day. And as these Guards require a greater Number of Soldiers than would otherwise be necessary to be quartered in that Capital, where Provisions are necessarily dearer than in any other Part of the Kingdom, the City pay to every Foot Soldier on *Dublin* Duty one Penny *per* Day, to every Trooper Three Pence, and to every Dragoon Four Pence.

Besides these two Guards, the Castle, where the Lord Lieutenant resides, being in the Heart of the City has also a Captain's Guard, and a Guard of Horse or Dragoons posted at the Gate. The Sheriff of *Dublin* has the Command of all these Soldiers, not only those on Guard, but also all those in

the Barraek, which generally amount to fifteen hundred Foot and three hundred Horse.

Notwithstanding this Method put a Stop to several Robberies, yet at this very Time there are so many committed, maugre the Vigilance of both Soldiers and Watch, that it is very dangerous for a Person to go out on any Occasion in the Night Time.

Edinburgh, the Capital in *North-Britain*, is on the other Hand as well guarded as a City need be, without the Assistance of any Watchmen at all; that Duty being taken off by the Citizens, who watch themselves by Rotation, and as they have all Properties to lose, so every one does the best for the Preservation the whole.

London the Metropolis of *Europe*, if not of the whole World, contains within it's Walls twenty-five Wards, (exclusive of *Bridge-Ward Without* which is in *South-wark*, and consequently out of the City, though for long since has had a close Connection with it;) and is, to the thinking of every reasonable Man, as well watched as a City possibly can; but by the following Plan, which is calculated for the general Good, I hope it will be conceived that we may be better watched, and at an easier Rate than we now are.

The

[II]

The Negligence of the Watch as it now stands, wants a thorough Reformation; for the Care of the Peace of the City, is entrusted to the Constables of the Night in their several Wards, who, it has often been observed, get in Liquor on their Duty, and this makes them unable to act with that Uprightness they ought to do; this is an Inlet for the Warders on Duty to follow their Officers Example; and the Watchmen, if Money or Credit is to be had, will not fail of having his Share as well as the others.

Besides this, there is another Inconvenience, which is, that Constables neglect the Duty of the whole Night, when it comes to their Turns by Rotation to Watch, and leave the Care of the Watch-House to their Warders, who generally are not to be trusted with so great a Charge; but if they were, the Place they enjoy give them no Power as a Peace Officer, so the most they can do is, to make up the Difference that may happen; frighten Fools or Drunkards with over-bearing Speeches, or perhaps, take a Bribe to let a naked Villain escape Justice.

Were it possible for the City Marshal, or his Deputy, to go through the twenty-six Wards, and take an exact Account of what Constables are on Duty, I have reason to think, they would find four Chairs empty, for three that are filled by the Peace Officer; and it is not to be supposed, that either

Warders or Watchmen will be over Vigilant, when they know the Constable is Absent, and no Notice can be taken of their Neglect.

But were the present City Watch a sufficient Security for the City and its Liberties, still their late coming on, and early going off Duty, is a great Encouragement for Villains to commit Outrages Night and Morning, especially in the Months of *November, December, and January.*

The usual Hours of the Watch coming on and going off Duty in this Metropolis, is, from Ten at Night till Six o'Clock in the Morning, from the 29th of *October*, to the 2d of *February* following; from the 2d of *February* to the 10th of *March*, and from the 10th of *September* to the 29th of *October*, from Ten at Night, till Five in the Morning; from the 10th of *March* till the first of *May*; and from the first of *August* to the 10th of *September*, from 11 at Night till Four in the Morning; and from the first of *May* to the first of *August*, from Eleven at Night till Three in the Morning; though there are some particular Places in the City, where the Watch is set from Nine at Night till Seven in the Morning during the Winter; and from Ten at Night till Four in the Morning during the Summer Season; and if a Man does but consider the numberless Robberies that may be committed in the Winter.

Winter-season, between Sun - Setting and the Watch going to their Stands; and between the going off the Watch to the Rising of the Sun, he will not be surprized at the many unhappy Persons who make their *Exit* at *Tyburn*, especially in the Winter-Half-Year.

The Expence of the City Watch as it now stands is not less than 23 *l.* per Night on an Average the Year round; which amounts in the whole to 8398 *l.* per *Annum*, besides what is paid to Watchmen employed by the *Bank*, the publick Halls, Inns of Court, Companies Warehouses, private Bankers, Merchants, and other Gentlemen, who chuse to have their Effects well secured from Fire and Thieves, which makes it amount in the whole to upwards of 10,000 *l.* Sterling a Year.

But the Method I would propose, should be, that of making our Militia useful on this Occasion, which may be done with great Ease and equal Satisfaction, by those Gentlemen in whose Power it is to put it in Execution.

We muster, at this Time, in the six Regiments of the Trained-Bands, upwards of 9000 effective Men, and if a thorough Survey was to be made by Order of the Honourable Court of Lieutenancy, and every Captain or Lieutenant actually insert in his Roll, an exact List of all the House-keepers fit and
able

able to bear Arms, out of which none should on any Account be excused, but the Hon. Commissioners of the Lieutenancy, Physicians, Clergymen, Officers in the Militia, Constables for the Time being, and Excisemen, whose Duty calls on them to be out almost every Night, I doubt not but the Number would be augmented to 10500 or near 11000, between the Age of 21 and 63 Years.

The Six Regiments of the City Militia as they now stand, are under the Command of the following Gentlemen, *viz.*

The *Yellow*, commanded by the Right Hon. *Thomas Winterbottom*, Esq; Lord Mayor of this City.

The *White*, commanded by the Hon. Sir *George Champion*, Knt. and Alderman.

The *Orange*, commanded by the Hon. *William Baker*, Esq; and Alderman.

The *Blue*, commanded by the Hon. Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt. and Alderman.

The *Red*, commanded by the Hon. Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. and Alderman. And,

The *Green*, commanded by the Hon. Sir *William Smith*, Knt. and Alderman.

The *Yellow* is the youngest Regiment, but we give it the Seniority this Year, out of Respect to the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, their Colonel.

There

There is also in each Regiment, (which consists of Eight Companies, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, five Captains, a Captain-Lieutenant, seven Lieutenants, a Bringer-Up, twenty-four Serjeants, Eight Marshals, a Drum-Major, and Eight enlisted Drums, which Number multiplied by Six, makes the whole Number of Commission and Non-commissioned Officers, including the Marshals, Drum Majors, and enlisted Drums, amount to 348; besides two Drums which are added to each Company of a training Day, and every Regiment contains on an Average 1500 Men, which amounts to 9000 Men in the whole, exclusive of the above-mentioned Officers.

On *Saturday* the 26th of *October*, 1746, in the late unnatural Rebellion, when the Six Regiments of the *Trained-Bands* of this City, had the Honour of passing in Review before his Majesty in *St. James's Park* they amounted to upwards of 10500 effective Men, notwithstanding a great Number of them who had been on Duty the Night before, were too much fatigued to attend the the March, which lasted from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Four in the Afternoon, when the *Green* Regiment went on the Night Duty.

We have also a Company of well-disciplin'd Men, call'd the *Artillery-Company*, which consist of three Divisions, named the
Scarlets,

Scarlets, the *Blues*, and the *Bufs*; the two first consist mostly of Commissioned, and the last of Non-commissioned Officers, and they seldom march out more then three Times a Year, *viz.* On the 11th of *June*, being his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of these Realms, when they Compliment the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on that Occasion, by marching before him to and from *St. Paul's Cathedral*; and in return the Lord Mayor entertains them at his Mansion-House, where after drinking to the Healths of his Majesty, and all the Royal Family, they march in Review before his Lordship, and through the principal Streets of the City to the *Artillery-House* near *Moorfields*, where the Evening is always concluded with Demonstrations of Joy. The second is on the First of *August*, being the Day the most Illustrious House of *Hanover* came to the Crown of these Kingdoms in 1714, and is called *BaumsMarch*, when the Artillery Company march out of the Ground, under the Discharge of their Cannon about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Fields called *Baums* between *Hoxton* and *Islington*; where they go through a general Exercise, and the Body being divided in two Parts, they have an Engagement, attended with Marches, Hedge-Firings, Platoon-Firings, and every other Motion taken in a real Battle; but the Concourse of People attending this Military Exercise

Exercise is so great, that if any Part of it is not so well done as to answer their Expectation, it is more owing to the Conduct than Neglect of the Commanding Officers, who are ever careful to prevent any Mischief that may happen by firing the Cannon and Musquets among the Populace. This Exercise lasts till Evening, when those Gentlemen who do not chuse to Sup in the *Artillery-House*, go in small Bodies, and regale themselves the remainder of the Evening, where they think proper.

The third and last March is on the 29th of *October*, being the Lord-Mayor's-Day, who usually accepts of their Compliment. They meet in the *Artillery-Ground* about Twelve o'Clock, and March about Two, to *Black-Fryars-Stairs*, where they halt and wait the Landing of his Lordship from *Westminster*; when they Fire three Vollics of Small Arms, and join in the Procession to *Guildhall*, where they line the Yard, and keep all clear, that nothing may interrupt the Coach of his Lordship, and those of his Brethren the Aldermen, in their Entrance, after which they disperse as they please.

About five Years ago, when the loyal Body of BLUE FUSILIERS (that greatly raised by their close Application the Honour of the Military Exercise) were at their Summit, they had Yearly a Grand March, headed by the Honourable Sir *Joseph Hankey*, Knt.

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and Alderman, Colonel of the *Blue* Regiment, and now Vice-President of the Hon. the Artillery Company, their Captain; the Hon. *Richard Riccards*, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of the *Orange* Regiment, and one of the Commissioners of the Court of Lieutenancy, and *Lewis Davis*, Gent. Captain Lieutenant of the *Green* Regiment, their Lieutenants, to *Islington* or some other Village near *London*, where the whole Company used to go through a compleat Exercise with all the Evolutions, before Dinner; and after it, had an Exercise of Marches, Counter-Marches, Hedge-Firing, &c. which kept up in a prodigious Manner the Spirit of the Exercise of Arms; but some unhappy Misunderstanding happening between the Divisions called the *Red* and the *Blue*, the latter neglected their usual Meetings, and a great Share of the Military Discipline, dropped with them.

It may not be amiss in this Place, though somewhat foreign to our present Business, to give my Readers

A brief Historical Account of the Hon. the Artillery Company's Original, as far as it can be come at.

TH E Honourable Artillery Company's Original is Time out of Mind; the Accounts of it extant, by Records and Books remaining

remaining in the Company, refer to ancient Usage, it having long before the Use of Fire-Arms been a Society, and retained the Use of Archery down to the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

In the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth it had a Patent or Charter, of Incorporation, by which the Government of it appears to have been different from that of late Years; but how, or when it came to be altered is not certainly known; the Copy of which Patent, or Charter, is still preserved, that the Members may be informed of the great Privileges they formerly enjoyed.

In the Reign of King *James* the First was granted the Coat of Arms it now bears, and also a Patent for their Encouragement, and the Use of Archery among them, wherein a great Number of eminent Persons were appointed Commissioners, and Power given them to prevent new Inclosures about the City, &c. lest the Company might be obstructed or hindered in their usual Exercises; which Patent is still extant in the Records of that Hon. Body.

Also in the Year 1633, King *Charles* the First, authorized a new List of Commissioners, by a Patent for the aforesaid Purposes, which is carefully preserved with the rest.

In the 1638, the Company being great Proficients in the Use and Exercise of Arms, and it being at that Time the most laudable

Exercise for Diversion in Use and Practice among the Citizens of *London*, they having almost an universal Taste and Relish of, and Pleasure in Military Achievements or Exercises; so that not to be a compleat Soldier was not to be a Man of Note fit for the best Company of Conversation; wherefore several Gentlemen of the said Company, in the Name of the rest, and by Order and Consent of the said Company, performed an Exercise at Arms at *Merchant-Taylors Hall*, before the then Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and many other eminent Citizens, so much to their Pleasure and Satisfaction, that in testimony thereof they made a Present to the said Company for a military Field of Exercise, the Ground they now enjoy, called the *Artillery Garden*. And such was the flourishing State of the Company, that there were very few Citizens of Eminency but what were Members of it, and by Gifts and Legacies very bountiful Benefactors to it. Thus it continued with Honour and Reputation from the Year 1611 to 1641, in which Year, viz. on the first Day of *June*, *Charles* Prince of *Wales* (afterwards King *Charles* the Second) *Charles-Frederick* Count Palatine and Duke of *Bavaria*, *James* Duke of *York* (afterwards King *James* the Second) were entered Members. But the Troubles in *England* by the Civil Wars was the Occasion of an Interruption to the Company (as they had many before) insomuch that they

they had no Entrances, nor any Exercises, from the Year 1643 to 1656, at which time it was again revived, and flourished for many Years, most of the eminent Citizens entering themselves Members of it : And in that flourishing Condition it stood at the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, and had annual Feasts; such was the Credit of the Company, that the most eminent of the Nobility and Citizens readily held Stewards; which annual Feasts continued till the Year 1683. And such Note they were of at Court, that King *Charles* II. in the 1664, did them the Honour to appoint his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* their Captain-General, who for many Years was a great Promoter of their Welfare, and often on their Feast Days led the Company. And in the same Year many of the Nobility entered themselves Members of the Company; amongst which were Prince *Rupert*, the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Sandwich*, the Earl of *Manchester*, the Earl of *Anglesey*, and the Lord *Craven*. So considerable they were for many Years, and such Influence they had on all the City Elections, that it became a Proverb on all such Occasions to say, *Who is the Artillery Company for?* Particularly before the Court of Aldermen agreed that the Members of that Court should succeed to the Chair according to Seniority, it was usual for the Company to confer the
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Command of it on a General Day, on such Alderman that they designed should be elected Lord-Mayor on the next Election Day.

But when the Dispute of *York* and *Monmouth*, *Whig* and *Tory* arose, from the Year 1678 to the Year 1684, they by Degrees became obnoxious to the Court; whereupon King *Charles* was resolved to interrupt them in their ancient Rights and annual Elections, by a free Choice of the whole Body, and therefore sent a Letter to have the present Court of Assistants continued from Year to Year, with Power to reject or throw out whom they pleased, and elect others in their Room more acceptable to him, as by his Letters annually sent will appear, which are now among the Writings of that Hon. Company.

And here it may be remarked, that this was the first Society which was interrupted before the Charters of Corporations were taken away in that Reign by *Quoranto* Warrants. However the Court did not think proper wholly to lay the Company aside, having gained a sufficient Number of the Assistants in the governing Part for their Purpose, the Duke of *York*, their Captain-General, always giving Directions how they should manage the Affairs of the Company; who on the 26th of *June*, 1684, led the Company to the Right Hon. Sir *Henry Tulse*, Knt. the then Lord-Mayor, where they were, as usually, sumptuously entertained; but notwithstanding all this, the

the Company continued for many Years in a declining Condition, having very few Members but such as fell in with the Court Party, and were too much inclined to, or Favourers of Popery; so that the Company was brought into Debt, who formerly were used to have several hundred Pounds on their annual Audits: And although the Zeal of the then Court of Assistants ran so high, that in their Address to King *James II.* on his Accession to the Crown, they have this memorable Paragraph: *And your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects do no longer expect Mercy from Heaven than while they continue firm and steady in their Faith and Allegiance to your most excellent Majesty:* Yet during his whole Reign the Company had very few Exercises, and almost suffered a total Eclipse.

After the Revolution, in the Year 1689, King *William*, by his Warrant under his royal Signature, restored the Company to its ancient Rights of annual Elections of Officers by the whole Body, and of Marching and Exercising as formerly; by which the Company had another Revival, and so continued to flourish his whole Reign, his Majesty being pleased to declare himself their Captain-General, substituting his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk* in his Room when he was beyond the Seas; all which will appear by his Warrants under his royal Signature herewith printed, for the Satisfaction of the curious Reader, which Pow-

er and Privileges they have ever since enjoyed.

The great King *William* dying, who was so happy an Instrument in rescuing this Nation from Popery and Slavery, and settling the Crown in the *Hanover* Line, and Queen *Ann* coming to the Throne of these Realms, her Majesty was pleased to appoint, by Warrant under her royal Signature, her royal Consort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, to be their Captain-General, in whose Reign Endeavours were used to revive their annual Feasts. Sir *Robert Clayton* being then their President, did, in the Year 1702, give an Invitation to their Captain-General to dine in the City, according to ancient Custom; but a General Court of Elections coming on before it could be effected, it dropt. The Court at that time giving Encouragement to an adverse Party, changing the Lieutenantcy, and putting it into such Hands that the Company was again much distressed, the High Party gained the Ascendant, and got the Government of the Company into their Hands, whereby their Chiefs, as President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and many of the Assistants were thrown out, at a General Election held on the 5th of *April*, 1703, and Sir *William Pritchard*, Sir *John Fleet*, and Sir *Charles Duncomb*, chose in their Rooms, under whose Management (according to Custom) the Company was in a very few Years brought into its old State of Debt, and obliged

ed to mortgage the Herbage Rent of the Ground to raise Money for its Support. But the Ministry being again changed, and the Lieutenancy of this City put into the former Hands, the low Party, or *Whigs*, were resolved once more to endeavour the rescuing the Company out of the Hands of the contrary Party; and at a General Election, held *April* the 27th, 1708, gave almost a total Overthrow to them, and chose Sir *William Ashurst*, Sir *Owen Buckingham*, and Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, their President, Vice-President and Treasurer, and many other worthy Gentlemen into the Court of Assistants; whereby the Company began again to revive and flourish; but still the adverse Party used all Ways and Means they could to depress and discourage them. So that when the Ministry and Lieutenancy were again changed after Dr. *Sacheverel's* Tryal, they made the greatest Effort that ever was known to gain the Government of the Company at a General Court held *March* 20, 1710, but the honest Citizens, observing which way Things were then going, and being resolved to keep that little Privilege they had of exercising Arms, happily prevented them; and tho' all Means were used, during the Remainder of that Reign, to depect the Company, often threatening to bring the Queen's Letter, as before in the Reigns of King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* Yet notwithstanding all, when under the highest Discouragements, they

Kept their Ground ; and to shew their hearty Zeal for the *Hanover* Succession, being under no small Apprehensions of the Endeavours of some to frustrate it, they raised a new Body of Grenadiers, with this Motto on their Caps: *The Queen and House of Hanover* ; thereby speaking their Fears and Apprehensions, as loudly as they could, that too many were *for the Queen and Pretender*. And as this small Transaction was at that Time almost a national Discourse (all the News Papers being filled with it) so it served to rouse up many, before unthinking Persons, to assert and vindicate, in their Discourse and Conversation, the legal Right of that Succession ; and many Gentlemen entered themselves Members of the Company, on purpose the better to qualify themselves to fight for their Liberties and Properties, which they apprehended were in the utmost Danger.

In the Year 1714, on the glorious first of *August*, the dark Cloud that hung over their Heads blew over, and his most gracious Majesty King *George I.* to their unspeakable Joy, was proclaimed King, at which Ceremony their Company of new Grenadiers were appointed to be the Body Guard to the Right Honourable Sir *Samuel Stannier*, then Lord Mayor, that they might be ready to chastise the threatened Insolence and Affronts of a disaffected and uneasy Party, which were too apparent that Day.

The

The Company, who had long entertained Hopes of an Opportunity to shew their Joy in the *Hanover* Succession's taking Place, could not be satisfied without a Share in the Triumphs of the Day his late most sacred Majesty King *George* made his publick Entry through this City, viz. on the 20th Day of *September*, 1714. and therefore presented a Memorial to the Right Honourable the Lord Regents for that Purpose; who were Pleased to order a Detachment of the said Company in Buff to be part of the Cavalcade, which was accordingly inserted at the *Heralds Office* as a Part of all such Ceremonials, notwithstanding the very great Opposition made against it by the Commissioners of the then Lieutenancy of the City of *London*.

On the 23d. of *March*, 1714. at a General Court, the Company voted a very loyal Address to his Majesty, wherein they pray that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to appoint them a Captain-General; which Address was presented by the Honourable Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* (the whole Court of Assistants, and many Gentlemen of the Company attending, who had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand) to which Address his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer:

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and, as a Mark of my particular Re-

ward for you, I will appoint the Prince of Wales your Captain-General.

Soon after which his Majesty was graciously pleased by a Warrant, under his Royal Signature, to appoint his Royal Highness (now our most gracious Sovereign) to be their Captain-General, and to confirm to them their ancient Rights and Privileges; upon which the Court of Assistants, and many other Gentlemen of the said Company, waited on his Royal Highness at St. James's, to make a Tender of their Duty to him, when to their great Joy he was pleased to declare his Acceptance of being their Captain-General, and as a Testimony thereof wrote his Name in their great Vellum Book, as is usual in such Cases.

The Company being very desirous to shew all possible Respects to so great a Captain-General, and desirous to revive their annual Feasts raised by a voluntary Subscription about 400 l. which was paid into the Hands of their Treasurer the Honourable Sir Charles Peers, towards a proper Entertainment for so great a Prince, but before the same could be accomplished some unforeseen Accident intervening, they were unwillingly obliged to order the Repayment of the said Money back again till a more convenient Opportunity should offer, which they earnestly desired.

In the Year 1719, the Company compleated the Letting the Front of their Ground for Building,

Building, by which they have upwards of Seventy Pounds *per Annum* Ground Rents coming in, the doing of which was for many Years so great a Difficulty that the Company could not before that Time get over it. And in the same Year the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, observing how negligent many of their Officers were in entering themselves Members of the said Company, notwithstanding *his Majesty's*, and Their repeated Orders for that Purpose, and how necessary it was for them to qualify themselves for their respective Commands, did, among others, make the two following Orders, *viz.*

1. ORDERED,

That all the Commission, and Staff-Officers, in the Militia of this City, who are not already Members of the Artillery Ground, do forthwith enter themselves Members, and exercise in the Artillery Ground, or elsewhere, with the said Company, at all convenient Times, in Order to qualify themselves the better to perform their Duties in their respective Stations.

2. ORDERED,

That the said Commission and Staff Officers fail not to make their Appearances at the three Marches or Exercises of the said Company, unless hinder'd by any extraordinary Business,

Business, and in such Case, that they provide some other proper Person to appear in their stead.

Which Orders and good Designs were seconded by others made by the Company, very encouraging to the Members thereof, so that their Leads and Exercises have been much better attended than for some Years past, being very numerous and large, all the Officers of the *Trained-Bands* being obliged to be Members of the said Company, for no Gentleman can now have a Commission from his Majesty's Lieutenancy, unless he produce a Certificate that he is a Member of the said Company.

On the Thirtieth Day of *May*, 1722, his Majesty was pleased to signify his Royal Pleasure, that the Company should march in Review before him, on the first of *June* following, in *St. James's Park*; and although they had not full two Days Notice to prepare for it, yet they appeared in such good Order and exact Discipline, that they were admired and commended by all that saw them, and very much to his Majesty's Satisfaction, who, as a Testimony thereof was graciously pleased to make a Present to the Company of five Hundred Pounds; at which Time they also presented a very loyal Address to his Majesty by the Hands of the Hon. *Sir Gilbert Heathcote* their President, and the Honourable *Sir Gerard*

Gerard Conyers their Treasurer, who were extremely complimented by the Court on the brave Appearance the Company then made. His Majesty was pleased to receive their Address very graciously, and to make the following most gracious Answer.

It thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Address, in which you express so much Zeal and Affection for my Person and Government.

Some Time after the Court of Assistants of the said Company ordered this noble Present from his most Sacred Majesty to be laid out in *South-Sea* Annuity Stock, until such Time as some other kind Benefactors should add unto it, for the Building them a new Armory, of which they stood in great Need, having resolved to have a noble Structure in Honour of its great Founder.

Within a few Years past, the Company's Benefactions have increased to a very large Sum, and there has been a noble Structure built for the Use of the *Artillery-Company* at the North End of their Exercising Ground or Garden near *Moorfields*; consisting on the Ground Floor of an Exercising Room, a Store-Room for holding Arms used on Publick and Private Leads; and a Room with Presses fitted up by, and for the Use of, the Loyal Body of *Blue Fusileers*, when they held their Weekly Exercises; on the first Floor there is
a Court-

a Court-Room the whole Front of the House;
 a Committe-Room; and an Apartment for the
 Sutlers of the Company; the back of it is a
 Garden, on one Side of which is a large
 convenient Kitchen; and on the other a
 Store-house for warlike Implements, and
 Stabling for the Horses of such Field Officers
 as are on Duty; though there is a Scheme
 in Embryo for building a Suttling-Room for
 the Company's or *Hanover-Grenadiers* over
 this Wing; as there is of building an A-
 partment for the Company's Beadle over the
 Kitchen; but it cannot take Place till some
 handsome Benefactions are added to the Com-
 pany's present Stock.

So that this Ancient and Honourable Com-
 pany, after having struggled through innu-
 merable Interruptions, Difficulties and Op-
 pressions, have now the Hopes and agreeable
 Prospect of being much more considerable
 and flourishing than they have ever been.

*King William's Warrant under his Royal
 Signature, for the Restoring the Company
 to their ancient Rights and Privileges.*

WILLIAM, R.

TRusty and well-beloved, We greet you
 well. We being well satisfied of the
 Loyalty and good Affection of Our *Artillery
 Company*, and being therefore willing to pro-
 mote

note the Welfare and Preservation of it in its ancient good Order and Discipline, have thought fit to authorize and impower, and accordingly do hereby authorize and impower you, frequently to exercise our said Company in Arms, as well in the Ground commonly called the *Artillery Ground*, near *Moorfields*, as in other Places where they have formerly used to exercise. And we do hereby likewise give you full Power and Authority to hold Courts free and publick, for the annual Choice of Officers, and other Occasions, as may be necessary and requisite for the better Government of the said Company, according to the ancient Rules and Practice thereof, in such Place and Places, and at such Time and Times as hath been usual. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant; and so We bid you farewell.

Given at Our Court at *Hampton-Court*, the 22d Day of *May*, 1689. in the First Year of Our Reign. By his Majesty's Command,
Shrewsbury.

King William's Letter under his Royal Signature, declaring himself Captain General of the Honourable the Artillery Company.

WILLIAM, R.

I Rusty and well-beloved, We greet you well. We having formerly granted you the Injoyment of your ancient Privileges, in

the Practice and Exercise of Arms, &c. according to your Usage and Custom, do now, for your farther Encouragement, acquaint you, that We being well satisfied of your Loyalty, and dutiful Respects, both to Our Person and Government, do think fit to declare Our Self to be the CAPTAIN GENERAL of your Company, and shall testify Our good Will towards you on all Occasions proper for Us to express it in. And in Our Absence We do appoint Our right trusty, and right entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, to supply Our Place until Our Return, and so We bid you farewell.

Given at Our Court at *Kensington* the 3^d Day of *June*, 1690, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

Nottingham.

It is hoped the above succinct History of the Hon. the Artillery Company will be satisfactory to the Reader, which shall be closed by a brief Account of the several Bodies of *GRENADEERS*, most of whom are Members of the above Company.

We

We had a few Years since five Companies of Grenadiers, who used to march on any publick Occasion, viz. the *Cripplegate*, *Southwark*, *Hanover*, *Whitechapel*, and *St. Clements*, of which there are only the three First subsisting.

The *Cripplegate*, under the Command of Captain *Thomas Page*, is by much the largest Body, appear with the compleatest Accoutrements, and march out in their Habiliments much oftener than the other two Companies do, especially as the Captain, his two Lieutenants, and three Flankers are excellent Soldiers, and ever strenuous to observe in the Body, an exact Military Discipline. They are by much the oldest Body, the Officers being now in Possession of Accounts dated in the Year 1672, but they diminished soon after the Letter King *Charles* the Second sent to the *Artillery-Company* the 11th of *February*, 1681. (See Page 22.) and were revived by several publick spirited Gentlemen in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, whose Memory is never forgot at their Quarterly Feasts, or other Publick Meetings. It is this Body of Men, who have had the Honour much oftener than any other, to do Duty at *Westminster* on the Lord-Mayor's-Day; and they look on that as a high Compliment, as by that Duty, they march immediately before his Lordship's Coach, in the Cavalcade from *Black-Fryers* to *Guildhall*.

The

The *Southwark* Grenadiers are a very considerable Body of Men, raised at the latter End of the Reign of King *William* the Third of Glorious Memory, commanded by Captain *Osmond Cooke*, under the Command of the Right Hon. the Lord *Onslow*, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Surrey*, by whose Licence they have a Power to March in that County, which was confirmed to them by his Lordship, in the Person of *Thomas Ratty*, Esq; then Captain, during the late Rebellion. Mr. *Isaac Dupree*, and Captain *John Midgett*, two exceeding good Soldiers, are their present Lieutenants. This Body seldom goes out above once a Year, when they have a Pleasure March, within the Limits of the County they belong to, or to the Burial of any deceased Brother. They had the Honour of doing the Duty at *Westminster* the Day the present Lord-Mayor was sworn in, the same as they enjoyed when the Hon. Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. enter'd into that High Office.

The *Hanover* Grenadiers were raised at the latter End of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, in Opposition to the Faction of the Time, and in Honour of the illustrious House of *Hanover*; and at their first setting out, there were but twenty-six Persons who would venture to join in Favour of that Royal and Electoral House; but after the Decease of the Queen on the first Day of *August* 1714, the

the Body encreased much faster in Proportion than any of the others had done before. They are at present under the Command of *Aaron Lamb*, Esq; their Captain; and *John Dupree*, Esq; and Capt. *Jeremiah Atkinson*, Lieutenants. On all Publick Marches they lead the Hon. the Artillery-Company, to which most of them belong, (and are commonly called *The Company's Grenadiers*,) preceded by a Party of Pioneers and a large Band of Musick.

The *Whitechapel Grenadiers* have been laid aside several Years; but we had great Hopes of seeing a Revival of them, by the great Care and Pains of that Lover of the Military Art, Capt. *Reuben Harding*, who a small Time since, with great Assiduity, raised in the Parish of St. *Mary, Whitechapel*, (from whence they take their Name) upwards of 100 Men, who were ready and willing to revive the Body; and a Subscription was raising among them, for providing every Member with a Cap, Musquet, Bayonet, Pouch, and every other Accoutrement to make them appear uniform; but as some of the Gentlemen concerned in that Undertaking, were willing the private Men should wear Blue Coats instead of Buff, and the Majority of the new-raised Body not agreeing to it, the Scheme seems to be laid aside till a more favourable Opportunity, and it is not to be doubted, but they will agree in Time, and make as martial

imartial an Appearance as they did when they were first raised.

The *St. Clement's Grenadiers*, were a Body of well-disciplined Men, who made a handsome Appearance for several Years; but when the last Commander died, the Company decreased, and have not marched since.

But notwithstanding what I have here mentioned concerning the Hon. Artillery Company, and the several Bodies of Grenadiers, they can be no Addition to the Guard of the City, as most of them are Officers in the Trained-Bands, who must come on Duty by Rotation; and those who are not Officers, are for the generality House-keepers, by whom the Night-Watch must never be neglected.

I must here ask my Readers Pardon for this long Digression, which I hope to obtain when I inform him, it was to let him know how many Bodies of well-disciplined Men there are, from whence the Officers of the City Militia, or Trained Bands are chosen.

As I have before mentioned the Names of the Six Regiments, with the Number of Men they contain, *viz.* 9000; it may not be improper, with Leave of the Hon. Court of Lieutenancy, to raise a SEVENTH REGIMENT, the Colour of it to be as that Hon. Court may think proper; which can be easily

ily accomplished, as it will be only bringing the other Six into closer Quarters, and making those Persons Whole Men upon the Rolls, whose Circumstances are able to bear it.

And that there may be an exact Proportion of Honour and Duty, as well as Advantage to the commanding Officers in general, so I should think it would keep the military Affairs on an equality, if every Regiment was to consist of Nine Companies, as they do now of Eight; and every Company raise 167 Men, or thereabouts, Officers exclusive; this would make each Regiment amount to 1500, and the whole Seven Regiments to 10500 effective Men.

Suppose the above Scheme was to be put in Execution, and the Hon. Commissioners in whose Power the Militia are invested, were to order, instead of the present Nightly-Watch, three Companies amounting to about 500 Men, to do Duty every Night; this would make, if each Regiment consisted of Nine Companies, a Regiment to three Nights; and if we were to have an additional Regiment, it would come to the Turn of a Whole Man to go upon Duty eighteen Nights, and a Half Man but Nine Nights in the Year; which no Person of Reason or Reputation would be against, especially when it is for the Good of the Community in General.

Several

Several of my Readers will say, *If this Scheme takes Place, what will become of the poor Watchmen?* To this I answer, *Men who are able and willing to work, need never want Employment in this opulent City?* and, *If they are unfit for Labour, they can never be able to do the Duty of a Watchman?*

The above Proposal will not be attended with such an extraordinary Charge, as may be thought by some of my Readers; for as the Duty will come often, the Expence must be calculated on the easiest Terms; and considering that the Officers should never be liable to any Trophy Tax, which will be a Saving, so no Man would be any Loser, were the Officers Pay to be made according to the following Account:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Captain for his own Duty	1	1	0
_____ for his Clerk	0	4	0
_____ for the Lieutenant	0	10	6
_____ for the Ensign	0	8	0
_____ Three Serjeants	0	12	0
_____ Two Drums	0	8	0
_____ Marshal	0	6	0
_____ Fire and Candle	0	3	0
Total	3	12	6

The

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The above Sum multiplied by three for the Companies on Duty, amounts to			
Which makes the whole Ex- pence of marching 365 Nights in the Year, exclusive of pay- ing Men, Time, &c. amount to	10	17	6
	3978	15	6

The private Men of the three Companies which are to do the ensuing Nights Duty, need have no other Notice, than the Marshal going with the Two Drums through the whole Beat the preceding Morning.

And that every Officer of the Seven Regiments may be the more easily found, none should be admitted (even to a Marshal's Place,) but such as were actually House keepers, and whose Characters, for Honesty, Courage, and Sobriety are indisputable; and to prevent Neglect of Duty, by the Enjoyment of Pluralities, no Commission or Non-Commission Officer should hold Two Posts at the same Time, on Pain of losing them both, and being obliged for the future to pay to the Trophy Tax, if a House-keeper.

It might also be ordered, that every House-keeper, whose Age, Business, Health, or Circumstances in Life, prevents his own attendance on Night-Duty, may send out a Man in his stead, which Man should be enlisted by the

Captain of the Company, to serve his Master a limited Time; and that no House-keeper be obliged to send out a Man after 63, no enlisted Man to March after 60, and no young Men to do Duty until they arrive at the Age of 18 Years; and the Pay of an enlisted Man to be fixed at 3 s. or thereabouts a Night.

And in order to dispose of the three Companies, or 500 Men, every Night on Duty, that they may do the real Service they are intended for; a General Rendezvous must be appointed, where the Main Guard is to remain, which should be the *Royal-Exchange*; from whence Parties may be sent to take an especial Care who enters or goes out of the City-Gates and Bars, after the Guard is posted.

And that this may be facilitated, large Parties from the Main-Guard should be sent to the several Gates, Bars, and other populous Places within their Liberty, viz. *Ludgate, Temple-Bar, Newgate, Holborn - Bars, Smithfield-Bars, Aldersgate, and Bars, Cripplegate, Golden-Lane, and White-Cross-Street, Moorgate, and Moorfields, Bishopsgate and Bars, Aldgate, White - Chaple - Bars, Tower - Hill, London-Bridge, and the Lord Mayor's Mansion-House*; and from these Places smaller Parties should be detach'd for the Safety of the most populous Thorough-fares, as well as the most dangerous, within the District that the first Parties are sent to; and these last Men should be obliged to keep a constant Patrole while

while on Duty, which should be about two Hours at a Time, when they should be relieved by fresh Men from the Gates, &c. in the interim, the Officers, on Duty would do right to send out Patroles, to go without Light or Beat of Drum, to see that every thing is quiet, and to be a Cheque on the private Men, by walking to and fro, within their prescribed Limits, and taking Care that the Houses, Warehouses, &c. they are impowered to overlook, are entirely safe from Fire, House-Breakers, or other Misfortunes; and was a Method to be taken, of going with People, especially those who have Bundles with them, from Patrole to Patrole, till they get to their Habitations, it would be a great Addition to our Safety, as by that Means, the Property of honest Passengers would be secured, and they safely conducted home, and an Account given of them if required after; and upon the whole, every Man might go to Bed in Safety, as he may be certain, if the Night-Guard do their Duty, no Murderers, House-Breakers, Street-Robbers, Street-Walkers, or Drunkards, could infest our Streets, without being soon taken up if seen to do any thing contrary to the City Laws. I would not be understood from what has been said, to take away the Power of the Civil Nightly Magistrate, by putting the Military one in his stead; no, so far from it, that the Constables, Beadles or Warders, of every Ward should be obliged to attend the

Ward and Parochial Watch-Houses as at present, and in each of these two Centries might be fixed; and whatever Persons are taken up in the Night, should be brought before the Constable and not the Captain on Duty, (who will have Business enough on his Hands to see every Man under his Command do theirs) and if the Constable finds the Person or Persons so brought before him, to be guilty of any Misdemeanor, he should have Power to send to the nearest Guard-House for a Party of Men on Duty, for the more safe Conveyance of the Prisoner to *Bridewell*, or either of the *Compters*.

Every Company going on Duty should be obliged to muster their Men on their several Parades by Sun-set; for by the Time they have marched to the General Rendezvous, received the Word from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, (who should be empowered to give it,) sent out the several Parties to the Gates, Bars, and other principal Places, and those Parties have fixed their Centries, and got their Patrols ready to go out, it will not be too soon to be ready to preserve the Peace if it should be in danger of being broken by thoughtless People, who often think themselves either above or beneath the Laws.

By this Method we shall be able in little Time, to drive all the Thieves, Night-Walkers, and common Vagrants out of this Metropolis; or they will be obliged to work for
their

their Maintenance, when they find an entire stop is put to every unlawful Method of getting it otherways.

Watchmen are of little other Use than to give Notice of a Fire, or calling a Man up after his House is robbed, to tell him the bad News; for if a Villain is breaking open a House, he can easily avoid a Watchman, whom he sees at a Distance by his glimmering Light, or hears the dead Sound of his hollow feeble Voice; and should a Watchman be going his Rounds, as they call them, and hear Murder, or Thieves called out on the opposite Side of the Way, if it happens to be out of his Beat, he will not go to enquire into the Cause of it; thus a Man may be murder'd or robb'd, within the hearing of several Watchmen, and not one, till after they know the Thief has left you, will come to your Assistance.

But on the contrary, were three Companies of the trained Band to be out on Duty every Night, it would cause an Emulation, not only among the Officers but even the private Men, to see who could be of most service to the Publick; and what would make it more so is, that a great Number of Housekeepers would do their own Duty, and spare no Pains by their Activity and Prudence, to detect and bring to Justice all the Villains they possibly could, in order to clear this opulent City of a Race of Rogues, who seem to have sprung from each other from Generation to Generation.

For

For the Truth of what I have here set down, let any Man cast his Eyes back on the Time of the late Rebellion, and take a View of the Sessions Papers, and he will easily observe, that there was not one Malefactor executed for any Robbery committed in the Streets of this City, from the Time of the Trained Bands going on Duty, to the Time of the Publication of the Order for leaving that Duty off, which continued about Five Months; whether the Rogues entered into the Army; went on Board his Majesty's Ships; enlisted themselves in the Trained Bands; or lay by for fear of being taken, I can't determine; but this I know on the whole, that the City of *London* at that Time, exerted themselves so much for their Love and Duty to his Majesty; and the Safety and Peace of the City, that no Disorder of any kind happened among us, during the whole Time.

There is one thing more to be spoke of, to shew of what great Use it would be to the Nation in general, to have the Militia or Trained Bands of *London*, do Duty as a Nightly-Watch; which is, their Learning the Military Discipline which is of the utmost Consequence to the Strength and Security of this Kingdom, against Publick or private Enemies. For every Man, of ever so mean a Capacity will allow, that the training Men for Military Use once a Year, and sometimes not so often, can never be sufficient to
initiate

initiate them into the Use of the Firelock and Bayonet, fit to enable them to withstand an Enemy, especially such who dare invade our Country, or any other Way disturb the Publick Peace; but if they went out in the Manner now propos'd, a whole Man must of Course be muster'd Eighteen Times, and a half Man Nine Times in a Year, and this in a few Years, would make them a Body of the best exercised or trained Militia in *Europe*; and in order to do this, I know no better Method, than what is now laid down, for at the same Time a House-keeper is doing his Duty, he will be saving of his Trophy Tax, and making himself an able and experienced Soldier, and a very useful Member to the Government upon every lawful Occasion.

It is now, and always has been natural to make Additions and Improvements to new Inventions; so I expect to have this Pamphlet taken entirely to Pieces by those who write after me on the same Subject; but to that I must submit, and shall be highly pleas'd with it, if the Gentlemen who take that Task upon themselves, makes it more useful for the Community than I have endeavour'd to do. And as I have gone thro' the whole I at first propos'd, I shall add but little more, than to acquaint the Reader, that a well-govern'd and disciplin'd Militia, must always be an Ornament to the City, Town, or Borough they belong to; and the Glory of the Nation that
has

has the Happiness to support them. And it is well known no Nation in *Europe* can boast of braver Fellows than the King of *Great-Britain*, who have shewn their Love to their Monarch, and Steadfastness to their Country and Religion, on the greatest Emergencies; and that they will always continue in the same Way of Thinking is not to be doubted, more especially if they were taught the Exercise of Arms, so as to be able join Art and Courage in the defeat of their Enemies both Publick and Private.

I have nothing more to add, to what has been already said, concerning the well-guarding of this City by an able-bodied Watch, than to lay before my Readers the Directions for the Performance of a Guard or Night-Duty, as was performed with the desired Effect, during the late Rebellion, which are as follow; *viz*,

If a Guard or Night-Duty should be ordered by the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof; and one or more of the Regiments of the Trained Bands of this City are appointed to perform that Service: The Honourable the Commissioners assign such Regiment, or all of them, their Posts of Guard, that is to say, what Part of the City they shall respectively take Care of; and then order each Company the particular Place

Place where they shall keep Guard, or what particular Service they shall perform.

A Copy of these respective Orders is to be given to each Major, whose Regiment shall be thus ordered out, and a Copy of the whole Orders to the Major of the eldest Regiment; which Orders he is to deliver to his Colonel, if he mounts the Guard with his Regiment, or in his Absence, to his Lieutenant Colonel; provided no Colonel of any other Regiment mounts the Guard at that time, for then it must be delivered to the senior Colonel: But if no Colonel mounts the Guard, it is to remain with the Lieutenant Colonel of the senior Regiment; and in this Case, because the senior Officer's Guard is to have the Preference, his Guard is to be accounted the Main Guard.

And when the Officer in chief, who is to keep that Guard, has taken the Post assigned him (which is usually the *Royal Exchange*) he is to order the Corporal to shut all the Gates and Doors, and to set Centinels at one of them, where a Wicket or Half-gate is left open, who are to take Care that none of the Soldiers go off the Guard.

Then he is to give Orders that the Place be cleared of all Strangers (if any such are there) afterwards he is to take a List of the Names of all his Men who mount the Guard; and then order his Colours to be set in a Stand, and his Men to ground their Arms,

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or set them in Stands of Files, that they may the more readily find them upon Occasion ; over these Centinels are to be set, to take care they are not carried off the Guard, or displaced.

If any Tumult or Commotion should happen to rise in the City, he must send a Commission Officer, and a Serjeant, with such a Number of Files as is proper, not exceeding one third of his Number, to disperse or secure such as have made the Disturbance.

But if that Number of Files be not sufficient, he must march his whole Company, or send to the other Guard or Guards, until he has a sufficient Number : And they may lawfully repel Force by Force.

About eight or nine of the Clock at Night (according to the time of the Year) he is to send a Commission Officer, and a Drum (slung) with three or four Files, to the Mansion-house of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, for the WORD or PAROLE.

When the Officer so sent is advanced before the Gates of his Lordship's Mansion-house, he is to order his Men to rest their Firelocks, and then send to his Lordship for Admittance.

Being come before his Lordship, he informs him, that he is sent from the Main Guard for the WORD or PAROLE ; his Lordship first takes his Name down in Writing, also the Commander's Name who sent him, and

and being well assured, he is the proper Officer from the Main Guard, in the most private Manner possible communicates the WORD to him.

The Officer having received the WORD, pays his Respects to his Lordship in the most dutiful Manner, and returning to his Men at his Lordship's Gate, marcheth back in the same Manner in which he came.

Being returned to the Place of Guard, he informs his Commander that he hath brought the WORD; who thereupon orders all his Officers to attend him: This is to be done, either by a Message sent by the Marshal, or else by Beat of Drum, (which is 2 Ruffs and 5 Pound Strokes) where none but the Officers are to be present; viz. the Commander, Lieutenant, Ensign, Serjeants and Corporal, who are to be draw into a Circle, and their Names called over.

The Officer, who was sent for the WORD, whispers in the Ear of the Commander, who is to be on his Right Hand, and repeats the WORD, but so low, that none but the Person he whispers to can hear him; in like manner the WORD is to be communicated to the Right, until it comes to the Officer who first brought it.

And then the Officer who first brought it challengeth the WORD of his Left Hand Man, and if he repeats it right, he says (right) and

in the same manner it is to be challenged to the Left, till it returns back to him again.

But if it should happen that any one should forget, or mistake the **WORD**, as it goeth back from the Right, the Officer that discovers it must say (wrong) and then the Officer that went for the **WORD**, must begin again as at first ; which must be done till he is certain all are perfect in the Knowledge and Remembrance of it.

When this is done, a Commission * Officer, with a Drum and a File of Men, with their Bayonets fix'd and rested on their Left Arms, are to be sent out to beat the *Tattoo*, which is to be perform'd in the following manner :

First the Commission Officer marcheth with his Half-pike advanced, then the Drum-beater, and then the File Guard with Bayonets rested as aforesaid ; and having beat in the Streets and Avenues near the Guard, he returns on Guard, and the Corporal is ordered to set out Centinels, which must be in proper Places, some Distance from the Guard, to prevent any Surprise ; the Number of such Out-Centinels must be according to

** The Reason why I said a Commission Officer, and not a Serjeant (as has been the Practice) ought to be sent out, is, because a Drum should not be beat to any but a Commission Officer.*

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the Place where the Guard is kept : For this must be observed as a Rule, every Street, Way, or Passage to the Guard, must have one or two, as the Nature of the Place may require ; and the Centinels are to be relieved every Hour, or every two Hours at the most.

The WORD being thus brought to the Main Guard, and Communicated to the Officers thereof ; Centinels posted, and all Things in Order ; the other Guards must send to the Main Guard for the WORD, which is to be perform'd in the following manner :

Each Commander is to send a Commission Officer, with a Guard of two Files (but without a Drum) to the Main Guard ; when he advanceth near the same, and is challenged by the Out-Centinels, who say, *Who comes there ? Stand :* The Officer is to halt, and say, *Call your Corporal :* The Corporal being call'd, and advancing with his File, having their Bayonets fix'd, and on the Recover) just before the Centinels challenging, says, *Who comes there ?* The Officer replies *Friends ;* the Corporal says, *How do I know that ?* The Officer says, *Call a Commission Officer ;* who being called, and advancing, says, *Who comes there ?* The Answer is, *Friends ;* the Reply is, *If Friends, advance one, and stand the rest :* The Officer who came for the WORD advancing, the Officer who is to receive him, holding the Spear of his

his Half-pike, or Point of his Sword, against the Breast of the advancing Officer, demands who he is, and what his Business is? Who makes this Reply, *I am an Officer sent by Captain A. B. who is Captain of the Guard at C, for the WORD*: Upon which he is ordered to direct his Men that attend him, to keep their Ground and advance no further; and he himself is received into the Guard of the Corporal's File, and conducted by the receiving Officer into the Main Guard, to the Commander in Chief, who demands his Business: Upon this he says as before, *I am an Officer sent by Captain A. B. who is Captain of the Guard at C, for the WORD*; hereupon the Commander of the Main Guard examines his Roll, or List of Guards, and if he finds that Captain *A. B.* is Captain of the Guard at *C*, and is well assured that this is the proper Officer of Captain *A. B.* he says, *Sir, Your Name*; being informed of this, he sets it down in Writing on the Margent, against his Captain's Name on the Roll or List of Guards, he next orders all Persons to withdraw, except the Officer who came for the WORD, and then communicates the WORD to him in the most private Manner possible: After which he dismisseth him, wishing him and his Captain a good Guard; and orders him to be reconducted to his Men, in the same manner he came into the Main Guard.

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Then the said Officer with his Men return to their own Guard, where the WORD is to be communicated to the Officers thereof, in the same manner as has been described respecting the main Guard.

In the same manner every Officer coming for the WORD, must be received and dismissed. If it should happen that any Officer should come from any other Guard for the WORD, before the preceding Officer is dismissed, he must halt, till such time as the Officer who came before him is dismissed: For more than one Officer at a Time must not be admitted into the Main Guard.

If it should happen that two, or more, Officers should come at the same Time for the WORD, Regard must be had to the Officer first challenged; or if they should come together, (as it may sometimes fall out, when many Companies are on Guard at the same Time) Regard must then be had to the Seniority of the Commander by whom they are sent; and the senior Commander's Officer must be first receiv'd, and dismissed, before the other can be received.

The Commander of the Main Guard must be very careful to set down, in the manner aforesaid, every Officer that is sent to him for the WORD, and at what time he receives it from him, to prevent or detect Neglect of Duty. Every particular Guard must send to the Main Guard for the WORD, from whence
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all must receive it, and not one particular Guard from another : If that should be, both are liable to Punishment, one for betraying the WORD, the other for neglect of Duty.

Each Guard must have the *Tattoo* beat, and Out-Centinels set, about Eleven o'Clock at Night, or sooner, whether they have the WORD, or not.

When the particular Guards have all sent for the WORD, then the Main Guard Rounds are to be sent out, who are to visit all the other Guards.

The Main-Guard Rounds are to be composed of a Commission Officer, a Serjeant, a Drum (slung) and four or five Files, with their Bayonets fix'd, and rested on their Left Arms : And when they are advanced by any particular Guard, and are challenged to their Out-centinels, who say : *Who comes there ?* They answer, *Friends*. The Reply is, *Stand* : The Answer, *Call your Corporal*. The Corporal being come, says : *Who comes there ?* The Answer is, *The Main Guard Rounds ; call a Commission Officer*. A Commission Officer being come, says : *Who comes there ?* The Answer is, *The Main Guard Rounds ; therefore advance Officer with the Word*. The Officer of the particular Guard being advanced, the Officer of the Main-Guard Rounds demands the WORD of him (*pointing the Spears of their Half-pikes against each others Breasts*) which the Officer of the
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the particular Guard gives to the Officer of the Main Guard Rounds, but so low as no other can hear; which if right, the Officer of the Main Guard Rounds says: *Right Sir*: But if *not right*, another Commission Officer must be called, who can give it *right*; and the Officer who could not give the WORD, must be put under Arrest, to answer before the Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Lieutenancy, for his Negligence in not remembering of it.

Here it may not be amiss to observe, That there is also another Method, often practised by the Officers of the Trained Bands of this City, and by some thought the better, to prevent a particular Guard being imposed upon, which is this: That before the Officer of the particular Guard gives the WORD to the Officer of the Main Guard Rounds, he demands an Hostage (or exchanges Hostages) which Hostage is to be conducted to the Captain of the particular Guard, who demands the WORD of him, in order to his being satisfied that they are the Main Guard Rounds: And when he is certain of it, he sends immediately to his Officer, and orders him to give the WORD to the Officer of the Main Guard Rounds.

When the WORD is given, the Officer of the Main Guard Rounds orders his Men to keep their Post, or advance so far as the Home-centinels, but no farther: Then he

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enters the particular Guard, to see that all the Officers are on Guard, and what Number of Men are on Guard, and that every Thing else be in good Order; which he must set down in Writing, with the particular Time at which he thus visits each Guard: And then retires, paying the usual Compliment of wishing them *a good Night, and good Guard.*

After this he proceeds to all the other Guards (where he is to be received in the same manner) to see that all Things are in good Order, and that they have the WORD. But if the Main Guard Rounds should go out more than once, the same Night, they must give the WORD to the Officers of the other Guards every Time, except the first.

When he has thus visited all the particular Guards, he returns back to the Main Guard, and gives the Commander the Account he has taken of all the particular Guards in Writing, which the Commander in Chief is to keep in his Possession.

But it is not so with Respect to the Petty Rounds, or Rounds from any other Guard; for they march without a Drum, and must give the WORD to the Officer whose Guard they come to visit, and only by way of Enquiry, ask: *If they have a good Guard; if all is quiet, and there be no Disturbance:* And so on to the next Guard in like manner.

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The Petty Rounds are not to go out, till the Grand or Main Guard Rounds are returned to their Guard.

If two Petty Rounds should happen to meet, which may often be the Case, in this City, the WORD is to be given to him who makes the first Challenge : If both should challenge together, then Regard must be had to the Seniority of the Commander by whom they are sent out ; and the junior Commander's Officer must give the WORD to the Officer of the senior Commander.

If any of the Petty Rounds should discover any Riot, Tumult, Rising, or any Disturbance whatsoever, he must return to his own Commander, with the utmost Expedition, and inform him of it ; who is to send an Account of it to the Commander in Chief, on the Main Guard, who is immediately to order out a sufficient Number, either from his own Guard, or by Detachments from other Guards, to suppress it. But it is always to be understood, that when any Disturbance happens, the Guard next to the Place where it is, must march out to endeavour the Suppression of it, in its first Rise ; because too much Time may make it the more formidable. And this he may be justified in doing, by Virtue of his General Orders.

When the Ground Rounds, or Petty Rounds return to their own Guards ; or upon the Return of a Serjeant that hath been sent

out with a File on any particular Service ; the Corporal of the Guard may receive them in on his own Guard, after they have given him the WORD.

In the Morning when it is light, the *Revellee* must be beat, and all the Out-centinels taken off, unless upon very extraordinary Occasions it should be thought proper to continue them : But the Home-centinels must be continued to keep the Men on Guard, and to secure such who have deserted, or left the Guard without Leave, which is often the Case.

After the *Revellee* has been beat, the Drum must be ordered to beat to Arms, and the List of the Names of the Company called over ; that so it may be known whether any, who mounted the Guard, have deserted : If it happens that any have deserted, they are to be returned to the Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Lieutenancy, and treated as such.

If the General Orders are to continue on Guard till relieved, the Officers on Guard must have their Men ready under Arms when Relief comes ; who are to be received in the following manner :

When the Officer on Guard is certified that the Company is near at Hand, which is to relieve him, he orders a Commission Officer, with two Files, to advance to the Post of the Out-centinels, and demand, *Who comes*

comes there? To which the Officer, who is come to relieve, answers, and says, *Relief.* The Answer returned is, *Relief is welcome: Advance, Officer, with your Orders;* which being produced to the Officer demanding, he reads them, and says: *Welcome, Brother;* and retires with his Men.

The Company on Guard being ready drawn up, as soon as the Company which is to relieve is marching into the Place of Guard, they are to rest their Firelocks, and the Drums to beat a March, till the relieving Company is drawn up: Then *Cease Drums, and Shoulder your Firelocks.*

The Company that is to relieve draws up opposite to them on Guard; and after the usual Civilities, and Compliments, between the Officers, the Corporal of the relieving Company draws out his File for Centinels; and the Corporal of the Company that is to be relieved, attending him, takes off his Centinels, and returns with them to his Company, having first given to the Relieving Corporal, the General Orders to be observed by the Centinels; which Orders the Relieving Corporal gives in charge to his own Centinels: And these may be altered, by Addition, or Diminution, as the Commander in Chief, on Guard, may see proper to appoint. When that is done, the Company that dismounts the Guard march out; the Company that relieves, resting their

their Firelocks, and the Drums beating a March ; as the other Company did at the receiving them.

During the Time of Guard, if any suspected Person or Persons are challenged by the Centinels, or by the Grand, or Petty Rounds, in their Patrolling, they must be taken into Custody, and carried before the Captain of the Guard, to which they belong : And if upon Examination, he finds there is good Proof, or Reason to suspect that he, she, or they are Traitors, or Enemies to the Peace, he must secure them by a Guard, and carry them the next Day before a Magistrate, for further Examination, or Commitment, as the Case may require.

If the Captain of any Guard receives Information of any traiterous or disaffected Persons being assembled together, he must endeavour to apprehend and secure them, whether in a House, or a Street : And if the Number is great, and he cannot otherwise secure them, he may commit them to any common Prison for Security, till such Time as he can carry them before a Magistrate.

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